SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COU

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

dereh, preparatory to their march to Peshawer. On the 9th, an envoy had arrived from the Chief of Subhan Gerh, who stated, that since Yar Mohammed Khan had put Rahim Allah Khan into confinement, the district had been without government, to which the Maharaja replied, that a force was advancing for its regulation, and the news served to make him more anxious to proceed. On the night of the commencement of the eclipse, he gave away tents and horses, and other articles, as alms. On the 20th, in a conversation with Dina Sinh, the Maharaja observed, that upon the arrival of the army, which was about to march on Peshawer, arrangements of a satisfactory nature should be enforced. *Dina Sinh* replied, that on the former occasion the regulations enforced by his Highness were most judicious, but in his great liberality he had delivered the countries to the Afghans, and they had proved unworthy of the trust. The Maharaja observed, that in the former treaty, rules for the proper conduct of the hill provinces had been adjusted with the Heakem of Derreh Khyber, but none of the conditions had been observed, and the stipulated payments had been withheld. Now, with the will of God, he would adopt decided measures, and would place the Government in the hands of a Chief of Hindustan. On the 21st, orders were dispatched to the Governor of *Atek*, to collect and dispatch supplies for the army destined for Peshawer. Advices were received from the Prince Gorakh Sinh, that the army had moved, and letters from Peshawer stated, that Yar Mahammed Khan was preparing to levy exactions from the people.

Peshawer.--- Letters from this place state, that Yar Mahammed Khan had written to his brother Lal Mohammed Khan, that the detention of Rahim Ailah was the plea of fresh disturbances, on which the latter collected forces, and sent orders to the Chief of Derreh Choupani and others, directing them to levy troops. He sent also to Dost Mohammad Khan, for reinforcements against the army of Runjit Sinh, which he stated, was coming against them, and that without aid Peshawer would be subjected to the Sikhs, and the Sultanet of Kabul be in danger.

Maharaja Sindhia.--- On the 18th, Letters were received from the Talukdar of Himmel Pur, stating, that the Collectors, *Goudha* and *Sondha*, who had been confined on the charge of purloining the title deeds of the Zemindars, and taking bribes, had been tied up to a tree, and severely flogged, and that Goudha offered to pay 16,000 rupees if liberated, but that Saundha persisted in denying the charge. His Highn ess issued orders that the culprits should be liberated, Goudha giving security for the sum offered, and all the effects of Saundha being confiscated. On the 23d, when two Gheris of the night had passed, the Maharaja was weighed against a quantity of valuable articles, which were distributed as alms, on the occasion of the eclipse.---*Jami Jehan Nuna.*

[*John Bull, July* 4.

It will be encouraging as well as gratifying to every real friend of India, who takes an interest in the efforts now making by the religious world for the enlightening of its vast population to be informed that these disinterested and zealous labours are not entirely disregarded or unappreciated by the influential part of the native community, whom indeed they most intimately concern, and whose co-operation it is so important and desirable to obtain. We have this day to record an example of liberality in a native gentleman, Muthoornauth Mullick, of Ramkissonpore, which, reflecting as it does so much honor on the individual, will, we trust, be speedily imitated by others of his Countrymen. We allude to the munificent annual subscription of 400 Rupees to the Diocesan Committee of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, in connection with Bishop's College, which, after a visit made to that Foundation, the above Gentleman desired might be recorded in his name.

[*Govt. Gaz. July* 6.

Yesterday's Bankshall Report announces the arrival of the H. C. Ship *Lady Melville*, Captain Clifford, from England the 17th March.

As yet we have not procured any Papers or items of news by this arrival.

[*India Gaz, July* 6.

The *Enterprize* Steam Vessel is again under orders of despatch for Rangoon; and is expected to sail in a few days. It would appear that Rangoon will not be finally evacuated by our troops so soon as was once expected, but at what time they will be withdrawn we have not heard.

[*John Bull, July* 8.

It appears that the report of the *Times* in regard to Mr. Wynn's India Jury Bill, was more correct, than that of the *Courier*, both of which we formerly quoted. The Bill provides that "all good and sufficient persons resident within the limits of the several towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, may be deemed capable of serving as Jurors on Grand or Petit Juries; and empowers the Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, to make and establish such regulations, with respect to the qualifications, &c. as they may deem expedient---such regulations to be certified to the President of the Board of Controul for his Majesty's approbation, correction, or refusal---Grand Juries, in all cases are to consist wholly of persons professing the Christian Religion, and also all Petit Juries must be wholly Christian, where a Christian is on trial." This Bill, therefore, opens both Grand and Petit Juries to the class of Indo-Britons, provided the Courts of Judicature see it expedient; and also, we should imagine, to all native converts to Christianity.

[*John Bull, July* 7.

Although we are not disposed to consider Captain Seely as very high authority in Indian Antiquities, and entertain very different sentiments on some points of his Indian Politics, we are not the less dispesed to do justice to his diligence, and give him credit for industry at least. We anticipate also the possibility of his being industrious to good purpose, in the line of Topographical Compilation, with which he commenced, if we recollect rightly, and to which it appears he has reverted. He has published shortly before his leaving England, a Map of India, which includes a series of Statisticial, Geographical, and Historical Illustrations of Bengal and Bombay, in letter press in lateral columns. The dependencies of Madras are described in a book, that accompanies the Map: the work has been published with the sanction of the Court of Directors. If correctly executed, it will be serviceable as a work of Reference.

[*Govt. Gazt.*

English News.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, | March 6.

The House went into a Committee of Supply. On the motion being put for a grant of £13,135 for the Royal Military College at Sandhurst,

Mr. Hume enquired if all the youths educated in that College were supplied with Commissions.

Lord Palmerston replied, that last year 113 Officers had been appointed from that Establishment—46 by purchase and 67 without purchase.

Colonel Davis remarked that the Estimate under this head was increased since last year.

Lord Palmerston replied that the number of students was diminished, and particularly the number of that class of students which contributed the most largely towards the expenses of the establishment.

Mr. Hume thought the institution unnecessary. They had Officers enough already, many of whom was starving upon half-pay. Why, he would ask, pay £6160 per annum for school masters? He considered it thoughtless profusion.

Lord Palmerston said that the subject had already been so often argued, that he felt it must be irksome to the House to discuss it at any length. If it was necessary to have an Army at all, it was necessary to have the Officers well instructed. At the expence of 13,135*l.* they provided the opportunity for young men destined to the Army to acquire the best possible instruction of every kind calculated to render them valuable in their profession. Those who had already proceeded from that seminary had generally distinguished themselves. There were, at present, three hundred youths deriving the advantages of that institution.

Mr. Hume did not mean to dispute that the cadets were well instructed, but he thought that those who were desirous of an office ought to qualify themselves for it. He enquired how many days the Governor had been present at the establishment last year?

Sir A. Hope said, that he was the Governor of the College. He obtained leave of absence for four months, during the last year, upon urgent private business; but his attention was not withdrawn from the establishment. The situation was an arduous one; and, so far from being an object of desire, that he had resigned it for the situation he formerly held, the salary of which was only 400*l.* He now only continued in the situation until Sir E. Paget, who was in future to fill it, should arrive in this country. The salary was not too much, considering the liberal conduct which the Governor was compelled to display towards foreigners visiting the College, and to the society in the neighbourhood. He had held the situation for ten years, but had not grown sixpence richer in consequence. He (Sir A. Hope) begged that Honourable Gentlemen would consider what this establisement was; it afforded a general education upon almost all subjects—classics, languages, mathematics, drawing, fortification—in short, every manly accomplishment. If German was thought unnecessary, the establishment might be diminished to that extent; if classics were deemed superfluous, it admitted of further reduction. But the establishment had been maturely considered by Government, and was thought to be not too extensive. Independent of matters relating to the military profession, our officers should be possessed of every accomplishment—historical knowledge and classical knowledge. Rewards should excite emulation. On this principle depended the whole expense of the establishment. The Officers who studied at the College were not sent out until they were found, upon examination, to be critically perfect in their duty.

Colonel Wood made a few observations in support of the resolution. The example of the Americans had been referred to; but they had a Military College as well as this country.

Colonel Davies remarked, that the expense of the American army was only 500,000*l.* whilst that of ours was 6,000,000*l.* The Honorable Member complained of the large and expensive staff maintained to superintend the education of 216 young men.

Sir A. Hope observed, that if the Gallant Member knew the duties of these Officers, he would know that they did not eat the bread of idleness.

Sir H. Hardinge said, that if the Hon. Member (Colonel Davies) had looked into the papers which had been laid before Congress, in regard to the American army, he would find that they had 268 cadets, who cost more then he he was aware of. There was an estimate before Congress for horses, which we never thought of. There were always more cadets at West Point than at our College.

Mr. Hume contended that it was the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to see that persons nominated to fill offices were properly qualified. Now if the Hon. Member who was governor of the college (Sir A. Hope) was right in his argument, the principle should be applied to all persons under Government. We should have our ambassadors sent to school, and dancing masters as well as other teachers provided for them. We had to pay 300,000*l.* to support our ambassadors, and lamentably did they figure when they had any thing to do. (*A laugh, and hear* from Mr. C. W. Wynn.) The Right Hon. Gent. might know more of the matter than he (Mr. Hume), who knew nothing of them but what came before the public. He would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether 24,000*l.* (the amount of the pay and subscriptions of the cadets and others) was not enough for the College? The Government had no right to teach at the public expense what these persons could learn at other seminaries. If they were to be taught every thing at the College, why not teach them their letters? Here were three French masters, two German masters, three masters of history and classics, and a drawing master. He contended that these nine masters should be dispensed with, or that the pupils should pay them themselves. Here were 6,000*l.* for teachers, and 6,160*l.* for the military staff, making upwards of 12,000*l.* for the education of 260 young men. The Hon. and Gallant Officer (Sir H. Hardinge) said, that there were no horses here as in America; but was there not a riding establishment sufficient to teach the whole army? He (Mr. Hume) contended that the country could not afford to pay 1,500*l.* to a governor as well as 1,095*l.* to a lieutenant-governor; and that the military pay of the students was sufficient to defray the whole expense of the establishment. The Hon. Member then proposed, as an amendment, to reduce the vote 3,000*l.* making the sum voted for the whole expense of the college 10,135*l.*

Sir H. Vivian declared that it was necessary the field and staff Officers of the Infantry should be perfected in the equestrian art. He took that opportunity of stating, that he had inquired into the affair spoken of the other night by the Honourable Member (Sir F. Burdett) for Westminster, that happened at Exeter, and was happy to say, that the Commanding Officer's report, which he held in his hand, clearly proved that the Newspaper statement was a gross exaggeration, and that the offender had been guilty of the grossest breach of military subordination, and that his punishment, such as it was, was inflicted from the wish of avoiding bodily chastisement. Indeed, his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief censured the Commanding Officer for not having the offender tried by a Court-martial, and punished as he richly deserved. He had also a letter from the Mayor and Magistrates of Exeter, speaking in the highest terms of the Regiment of the 10th, so much the object of calumnious vituperation. The Hon. and gallant Member bore testimony to the military character of the 10th Hussars, which he had commanded for many years. He declared there was no Regiment in the service maintained a higher character for discipline—as their having a young Nobleman for their present Adjutant evinced.

Mr. Monck wished Officers to be educated at their own expense.—General Gascoyne supported the original Resolution.

Mr. Hume had no objection to the sons of Officers being cheaply educated at the Military College.

Sir J. Yorke denounced the system of instruction at the several Colleges and Universities of the country, where, he said, nothing was taught but profligacy, and swindling. (*Laughter*) The young men left those places without a single idea in their heads, with thick sculls and hard hearts, (*Laughter*) and were then appointed to fill most important stations. He excepted the Military College from this charge.

Mr. Hume still contended that the charge was unexampled. At Woolwich, there were 200 pupils, and one Lieutenant-Governor, at 400*l.* a year, did the whole inspection. At Sandhurst, there were 145 pupils, and there was a Lieutenant-Governor at 1,000 a year and a Governor at 1,500*l.* He protested against the weavers at Bolton or Glasgow being called upon to pay for the education of gentlemen's sons; and next year, please Heaven, if he was in the House, he would object to the vote altogether.

Sir H. Hardinge stated, that at Woolwich there were, independent of the business of the academy, several officers of rank on duty; and their presence rendered appointments unnecessary which it was absolutely requisite to make at Sandhurst.

The House then divided, when the numb were—

For the Grant, 87 | Against it, 22 | Majority, 65.

On the House resuming, a Grant of 35,480*l.* was proposed for garrisons at home and abroad.

Mr. Hume objected that, in a variety of cases, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors were kept up, whose appointments were merely nominal. Some never resided at all; and in many places the garrisons were only kept up for the purpose of placing a certain number of sinecures at the disposal of Government.—He wished to know why Fort Augustus and Fort William—two places which the Military Commission had recommended for reduction—were not given up? and why there was an increase in the estimate for them for the present year? He understood that they were still maintained at the desire of the Duke of Wellington.—He was afraid that the favoured Officers, and those of influence, got more reward than the meritorious ones. Who, for instance, was the Governor of Hull, with pay at more than 800*l.* a year?

Lord Palmerston said, that many of the posts were not sinecures, and that such as were, were rewards given to meritorious officers for services which they had performed. If the appointments had been demolished, of course the officers attached to them would have retained their pay during life; so that nothing would have been gained. The trifling increase in the estimate arose from some addition of pay given to non-commissioned officers. Really, the question came shortly to this—whether the Crown ought or ought not to have it in its power to reward long services?

Sir A. Hope said that Lord Hill, second in command to the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula was Governor of Hull.

Lord John Russell had changed his opinion since the last year, and could not vote with the Member for Aberdeen. He did not understand the explanation respecting the two forts in Scotland, which were recommended not to be kept up, by the Finance Committee.

Sir H. Hardinge said, that one of the forts was necessary to protect the locks of the Caledonian Canal, and the other was required as a barrack.

Mr. Hume said, that unfortunately these forts were built long after the Union took place. He protested against the sum of 5,900*l.* being paid for garrisons in Gibraltar, in Canada, and the Cape of Good Hope. At the Cape of Good Hope this expence could be borne easily by the colonists, and they would readily pay it if they had not a Governor who was detested by all the world.

Sir A Hope said, he thought the language used by the Hon. Member extremely unbecoming.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was not to the Honorable Member's opposition to the vote that his Gallant Friend objected, but the unguarded phrase which he had suffered himself to use, when he stated that the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope was hated by all the world.

Mr. Hume said, that if the Cape had another Governor, it might be made to pay all its own expenses. In saying that Lord C. Somerset was detested by every body, he meant everybody at the Cape and as far as his own knowledge went, it was so—(Cries of Order.)

The Attorney-General.—A man under accusation!

Mr. Hume.—Under accusation! Why, that was just what he said—under serious accusation—for which he ought to be brought to justice—(Order, order).

Mr. Wilmot Horton said, that the Hon. Member really seemed to have constituents in the colonies at well as in Aberdeen.---(Laughter).---His statement that the people of the Cape would be willing to pay their own expenses if Lord Charles Somerset was removed was quite incorrect: and when he talked of "bringing to justice."---was it right, or usual for a public officer to be spoken of in that way? So in Canada, he believed, the Hon. Gentleman would find it difficult to prove that the inhabitants would be happy to maintain themselves. Lord Charles Somerset could not return to England until his successor arrived at the Cape; and the earliest means had been taken to send out a proper officer.

Colonel Davies declared that there was too much of jobbing altogether in the colonial system.

Mr. S. Rice, as we understood him, eulogized the officer who had been sent out to relieve Lord Charles Somerset.

Mr. Hume said, his Hon. Friend might as well have eulogised *Sir* Perigrine Pickle--(*Loud laughter*).---He wished to know why there were garrisons to be paid for at the Cape of Good Hope, when there were none at Jamaica? He moved that the vote be reduced to 5900*l.* being the sum for garrisons at Gibraltar, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Canadas.

Mr. Wilmot Horton said that at the Cape of Good Hope the taxes were imposed by the Government, and the proposition of the Hon. Member would be, that the Colonists should be further taxed to this amount, and which he (Mr. Horton) contended they could not bear.

Lord Palmerston said, that if the Hon. Member objected to this vote because the Colonies ought to pay for their garrisons, the principle would lead him to the same objection with respect to other military forces.

Sir R. Wilson was of opinion that the Cape of Good Hope had the means of paying all its expences. Under the Dutch Governor a large military chest had been collected during a time of difficulty.

The Committee divided---

For the Amendment	21		
For the original Resolution	166		
Majority	— 95		
For the charge of full pay for reduced, retired, and unattached Officers of his Majesty's Forces.	£123,500	0	0
For the charge of half-pay to reduced and retired Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces	724,103	0	0

…under the
… … … 46,430 2 6
… were agreed to with-

… of half pay and reduced
…o Officers of disbanded fo-
…s. of pensions to wounded fo-
…icers, and of allowances to the
…and children of deceased foreign
…rs …. …. …. … … £107,296

Mr. Hume asked whether these Officers were allowed to sell their half-pay.

Lord Palmerston said they were permitted to sell, as in the case of our own corps, with this difference, that they had not so large an allowance.

Mr. Hume said that such a system enabled them to sell to young Officers, and so to perpetuate the half-pay list.

Lord Palmerston assured the Hon. Member that it was by no means perpetuating the half-pay list, for that those who bought were not a bit more immortal than those who sold. Foreign Officers were not allowed to sell after they were above a certain age, and unless they produced a certificate shewing that they laboured under no disease or casualty likely to shorten the period of life.—One good effect of this plan was, that it converted a half-pay list of foreigners, who could not be called upon to serve without an Act of Parliament, into one which was available for service whenever Officers might be wanted. No Foreign Officers had been put on half-pay without having been in service.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

For the charge on account of the In Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and of the Royal Hospital near Kilmainham £49,271

Mr. Hume asked, whether there was any intention of dismanting Kilmainham Hospital. He would submit that the Pensioners could be removed to Chelsea.

Sir C. Long said, that undoubtedly if they extended the building so as to accommodate 800 men instead of 500, as now, the two establishments could be consolidated. But he doubted whether it would effect any saving.

Sir G. Murray thought that Irish soldiers who had fought and bled in the service, ought to have a retreat in their own country—(Hear). The Resolution was carried.

For the Charge of Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hosp. …. …. £1,285,566

Mr. Hume said, that this charge had increased in a most extraordinary degree. At the comencement of the peace it was 720,000*l.* and this year it was increased to 1,285,000*l.* He wished to know the reason of this increase.

Lord Palmerston said, the country had provided a reward for men who had gone through a certain period of service, or been disabled in its defence, and that such men now claimed the support to which they were entitled by law. The number of these pensioners had increased since the peace, and that was the cause of the increase of expense. In 1821, the number was 69,000; in 1822, 81,000; in 1823, 81,000; in 1824, 81,000 and some odd hundreds; in 1825, 81,800; and in this year, 82,734. After a war like that which had passed, for some time a number of casualties must occur, greater than the diminution caused by death. He was certain there was no source of economy from which the House would find so little pleasure, as from that which grudged the pittance bestowed upon those poor men.

Mr. Hume said there must be something wrong when this increase took place at a period so removed from the expiration of the war. By a calculation of his he found that if the whole army had been disbanded in a day at the commencement of the peace, and all the officers in the service placed upon half-pay, the list would not have been greater than it now was.

Sir Charles Long observed, that in 1822 the Kilmainham Pensioners had been transferred to Chelsea Hospital. There had, however, been an increase in the item, for which he could not well account. The Veteran Battalions had been transferred to this list, and some regiments arrived from the East Indies. That accounted but partially for the increase, and some persons had been sent through the country in England, to inquire whether some frauds had not been practiced in the Out Pension List. In England none had been discovered. He had pursued the same course with respect to Ireland, but had not as yet been able to find that there was fraud any where. The increase was probably chiefly owing to the Service Pension List existing under Mr. Windham's system, adopted when the House and country did not seem to have the least idea of the extent to which the expence might be carried. He had opposed that Service Pension plan at the time it was proposed, and he was now most clearly convinced that it ought never to have been carried into effect. But that regulation had been subsequently altered, and its provisions confined to those who had enlisted under that system. The rest were under a different regulation, and not entitled to a Service Pension until they had served 20 years. Under the former system, it was competent in many instances for persons to retire on Service Pensions, whose ages only amounted to about 30 years in each case.

Sir J. Hope observed, with reference to what the Honorable Gentleman had said of the increase in the Half-pay Army List, that the Government was not to blame; for in that particular a reduction had taken place. In 1816, 18 or 1900 officers had been reduced; in 1818, near 1,000 officers had been reduced; in 1819, 3,000 officers had been reduced; and in 1821, 1,000 officers had been reduced.

Mr. Hume asked how it came, that from 1821, the amount had been reduced by only 40,000*l.*?

Lord Palmerston said, that the Honourable Member was mistaken. In 1821, the sum was 838,000*l.* in 1822, it was 870,000*l.* but now it had diminished to 700,000*l.* so that a very considerable diminution had taken place. The offices who had been promoted were all senior or second senior Lieutenants, seventeen years standing in their rank, except one who had served in the battle of Waterloo, and whose case was somewhat peculiar. The Captains who had been promoted to the rank of Major, and received half-pay as such, were officers of twenty-six years service. The Majors who had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonels, had served for twenty-eight years; and there was no instance of one being promoted by purchase over the head of his senior, where that senior himself chose to purchase.

Sir E. Knatchbull observed upon the impropriety of granting pensions to men not more than thirty years of age, and spoke of the necessity which might ultimately arise for the House to exercise a constitutional authority on the subject, which, however, he did not press for the present.

Sir C. Long said, that what he had stated was this: that persons of that age, if they came within Mr. Windham's system, might demand their pay as a right, which, under the law, could not be refused them.—Under Mr. Windham's Act, after 14 years, or three years less, if the service was in the East or West Indies, they could claim pensions for life.

THE ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

Sir Henry Hardinge said, he was to bring forward this subject, and he felt that the House and the country would be satisfied with the details. The House would be pleased to observe, that the sea-service vote was transferred from the navy estimate to the ordnance; and for the future, it would be included in the ordnance extraordinaries, under which head the expenditure would be claused. The object of Government in directing the transfer, was not only to save the public money, but to place the direction of the total expenditure under the control of one board. Another advantage was, that the several charges connected with the erection and repairs of buildings, &c. would be brought into one estimate. For the last century it had been the custom for this vote to be taken by the navy estimate. The chief objection to this was, that the control was taken in the navy, although the vote affected the ordnance only. The amount of the navy vote this year was 98,133*l.* making 3,883*l.* more this year than the last, owing to the transmission of expense from the navy department to the ordnance. The total sum to be voted amounted to 1,007,671*l.* being an increase this year of 45,495*l.* as compared with the past year. It was the intention of the Government to make an increase to the artillery regiments of 70 men to each company. It had been the intention to make the increase 80 men to each company, but that was abandoned for the present. By the present augmentation there would only be 350 men in addition. It was not with any anticipation of war, however, that this increase was called for. The fact was, that the artillery regiments were considerably disproportioned to the rest of the army. The augmentation was proposed and adopted in pursuance of the recommendation of the finance committee of 1817. The artillery corps engaged in the colonies had been found insufficient to carry on that branch of the service. There were only 40 companies on foreign service. The proportion in time of war was, one artillery man to nine soldiers in the line; and in peace the proportion was reduced to one to 15. It was rather unlucky, he confessed, to be obliged to apply to the House for any increase during a time of tranquillity; but as the present was a case of necessity, he hoped they would not oppose the augmentation he proposed. The companies which he proposed to increase would not have any additional officers. In the academy at Woolwich, it appeared that there were 40 cadets; in the estimate the number put down was 80. In the engineer department, there were no officers on half-pay: this was a good state of things, and he had further to add, that in the artillery there were but 16 second captains on temporary half-pay. With respect to the extraordinaries, he had to observe, that the increase in Ireland this year amounted to 16,919*l.* on account of the survey which was prosecuting in Ireland, and on account of the change in the currency which had lately been effected in that country. He was happy to take the present occasion to observe that the Irish survey was going on extremely well, and was likely to lead to the most beneficial results. It was undertaken at the express wish of the country gentlemen of Ireland. In order to save the expense of introducing sappers and miners from England and elsewhere, it was determined to employ the soldiers to do their duty, by which means a very considerable expense was saved to the country, and the undertaking was proceeding with every prospect of success. The sum proposed to be voted for English barracks amounted to 165,087*l.*; for those in Ireland, the sum to be expended was 135,673*l.* leaving a total increase on English barracks of 37,262*l.*—This increase was mainly to be attributed to the removal and intended erection of barracks at the King's Mews. It was designed to remove to the rear of the King's Mews instead of to the front. There was a very great diminution in the barrack department of England. At one time we had accommodation for 170,000 omen, which accommodation was now reduced to 42,000. In Ireland there was during the war accommodation in the barracks for 80,000 men; at present there was accommodation for only 86,000, making a total reduction of 174,000*l.*—a reduction greater than the Finance Committee had contemplated. In the military store branch for Great Britain and Ireland there was a reduction of 11,309*l.* less than the preceding year; and he (Sir H. Hardinge) felt it due to the Hon. Member for Montrose to acknowledge that this reduction was owing to his suggestions. Respecting the supplementary estimate, he was enabled to say, that in consequence of having placed this branch under the control of competent overseers, many military works and buildings had been very properly abolished. They inspected the different works in progress, and decided on very considerable reductions. With regard to military hospitals, there must be some additional expense incurred in building some and repairing others. He was quite sure that the House would agree with him in the desire, that the health and lives of our soldiery should be attended to. It was then proposed that the sum of 52,349*l.* be granted to His Majesty, for defraying the salaries of officers, which vote was carried.

The Resolution was then put and carried.

For the Allowances on the Compassionate List—those of his Majesty's Royal Bounty—and the Pensions to Officers for wounds…. …. …. £190,793

Mr. Hume objected, that there was a progressive increase in this item since the year 1816.

Lord Palmerston could assure the House that no claim was allowed without a proper title.

The Resoluiion was then put and carried.

For Three Royal Veteran Battalions, and Two Veteran Companies to be disbanded…. …. …. £23,685

Mr. Hume enquired whether there existed a power to compel the service of the Veterans in case of emergency.

Lord Palmerston answered in the affirmative.

The Question was then put and carried.

Mr. H. Gurney stated a case of some hardship upon the son of an Officer, who had served for fifty years.

Lord Palmerston shewed that the treatment which the Gentleman in question had experienced implied no imputation whatsoever upon his character.

Mr. Hume said that Lord Palmerston had ten Accounts remaining since last year. They were likely to teaze the public. fIn 1808, it was said that three years would be sucient to settle the entire. He wished to know whether this year would be sufficient for the purpose?

Lord Palmerston hoped that it would be sufficient for the great mass of accounts. Some extraordinary ones might, perhaps, remain.

Mr. Hume complained of the expense created by the raising and disbanding of corps. Veterans did not serve more than three months, when they retired on full pay for life. Would this be the case, he asked, with the corps whose expense had just been stated?

Lord Palmerston said that the Officers who were raised from half-pay would retired upon half-pay.

The House then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow—(this day).

On the question being put.

Sir J. Yorke regretted that he did not see in the estimates any thing proposed for the repair of the dock-yard of Pill. A fort had been erected there, when there was nothing to protect; but now that the place wanted defence the works were falling to decay.

Sir H. Hardinge answered, that plans and estimates had been prepared for the works mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman, but the Board of Ordnance had not thought it expedient, in the present situatson of the country, to bring them forward.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Bernal said, that certain financial difficulties had been spoken of as existing in the country, but that they were not considered reasons for not bringing forward these estimates. Now it was all very well to say that it was necessary to have seventy or eighty thousand men, and a proper attendant *materiel*, but he would ask the Right Hon. Gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he would be able to satisfy the House of his having sufficient funds to answer all the votes they had passed. All the estimates had been increased, and he (Mr. B.) had heard rumours afloat, that there would be a considerable falling off in the revenue, particularly in the Customs. The Right Hon. Gentleman must be well awere of the reports afloat.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it was not his fault that he had not been able, at an earlier period of the Session, to execute his purpose of laying the financial situation of the country before the House. Various circumstances had occurred to make a postponement necessary, without any desire on his part to cause delay. At present he should content himself with assuring the Honourable Member, that on that day se'nnight he would positvely state his view of the whole question of our finance; and he trusted he would then be able to shew the House, that with all due allowance for any defalcation in the revenue, arising from the circumstance of our commerce and manufactures, the revenue of the country was fully adequate to meet all the demands which had hitherto been made, or would, during the Session, be made on Parliament—(Hear, hear).

Mr. Hume lamented to find that no disposition existed on the part of his Majesty's Government to diminish our military expenditure. On the contrary, it was continually increased. And not only was it increased, but the House was told, that in the next year in all probability it would be still further increased. Under such circumstauces, the country must necessarily be destroyed by the pressure of taxation. A much less force than that at present employed would answer all our purposes. What was the use of maintaining thirty-five companies of artillery, when ten would be amply sufficient? He protested in the strongest manner against these large establishments and more particularly with reference to the establishments of the year 1792, with which he contrasted them. What was the use of having two establishments for the ordnance, one at the tower, the other in Pall-mall? Even the expense of communication between the one and the other was a considerable burden on the public.

Si, H. Hardinge, in contravention of the statements of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, pointed out in detail various reductions in the present estimates, as compared with the estimates of former years. In the year 1820 they exceeded the present by 67,000*l*; in the year 1821, by 193,000*l.*

Sir Joseph York had always opposed the reduction of Officers' salaries. When the great Minister, called "the Pilot who weathered the Storm," consented to reduce the salaries of Officers, he never made a greater *you*. The Gallant Officer would rather cut away the *dead weight*, than consent to lose a shilling from the pay of Officers in the army or navy. His Majesty's Ministers ought to stand by their active agents and not cut away salaries as they did in 1792.

Sir R. Fergusson said, it was painful to differ from the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, but he thought the artillery should be the last corps reduced. It was in his opinion the best arm of the service.

Mr. Hobhouse regretted to find that it was intended to retain a battalion of the Guards at the Mews, at Charing-Cross. It would be much more becoming and constitutional to remove them more especially when the great improvements in that quarter, executing under the direction of the modern Vitruvius, Sir C. Long were considered. He must, however, take this the last opportunity of protesting against the intringement of a long-established constitutional principle. It was highly improper to keep a large body of troops close to the Houses of Parliament, close to the King's palace, close to the Courts of Law. It was true that it might be said four or five hundred men could not overawe Westminister. But it was fitting that military should be removed out of sight, and especially as there was an abundance of barracks in which they might be stationed. Such was the feeling of some of his constituents, and in compliance with that feeling he had waited on the Duke of York, who received him with affability, as his Royal Highness received everybody, but who told him that it was determined that troops should be kept there. Though he knew what would be the fate of any motion of his, yet he would make one more effort to remove the military from the heart of the metropolis, where they had the chance of overawing those with whom the free counsels of the nations ought to abide. The Gentlemen on the other side stated, it is a merit in the Government that they had only barracks for 76,000 men. What would those who went before us have said to this? Did the Hon. Gentleman who stated that, know what the amount of force was which controlled the counsels of the nation at a time when the spirit of freedom was at least as strong abroad as at present. Did he know, that with 30,000 men in the time of the Usurper, England, Scotland, and Ireland, were governed?

Mr. Secretary Peel, in answer to the Hon'ble Gentleman's observations as to the architecture of the barracks, observed, that these matters of taste were best consulted by a reference to the utility of the building. He could not imagine there was anything more constitutional in quartering soldiers that in providing barracks for them. In the reign of Charles II. there was a petition of right against their being quartered. From 1754 to 1776 there had been barracks where the Savoy prison stood. This answered the legality of the proceeding. In reference to the convenience he would observe, that some of the Coldstream Guards were quartered at Chalk Farm, and had to attend duty in Birdcage-walk. He thought other great objections to quartering soldiers were, first, the hardship it entailed on publicans; and, secondly, the immorality that soldiers acquired by being obliged to associate with those of idle and bad character. He thought the Honourable Member would, on reflection, find his recommendation attended with greater difficulties than he might at first have imagined.—He thought it would have the most injurious effect upon the moral character of soldiers, to put them in a situation where they must associate with the worst characters, and therefore he would wish to have them provided with barracks.

Colonel Davies approved of having barracks for the military. The system of billeting was injurious to the character of a soldier and destructive of discipline.

After some further conversation from Colonel Johnson and Colonel Townshend, the Resolution was agreed to, as were the remaining ones; after which the House resumed, the other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at One.

LIST OF THE MINORITY.

Who voted for the Reduction of the Expenses of the Military Collage.

Althorp, Viscount	Palmer, C. F.
Bernal, Ralph	Pares, Thomas
Blake, Sir Francis	Russell, Lord John
Burdett, Sir Francis	Rice, T. S.
Davies, Colonel	Bickford, William
Hume, Joseph	Robinson, SirG.
Howard, Hon. H.	Sykes, Daniel
Knight, Robert	Tomes, J
Leycester, Raph	Wharton, John
Martin, John	Wyvill, Marmaduke
Monck, J B.	Teller,
Ord, William	Smith Samuel

HOUSE OF COMMONS THIS DAY.

Notices.—1. Sir John Newport—State of the First Fruit Fund in Ireland. 2. John Newport—Account of the application of sums granted last Session for the furtherance of Education in Ireland.

Orders of the Day.—1. Bank Charter Amendment Bill (second reading). 2. Cruel Treatment Bill (second reading). 3. Army Estimates (report to be brought up). Ordnance Estimates (report to be brought up)

Mining Intelligence—Copper ores sold at Truro, March 2. 1826. 3. 96 tons—average produce, 7*l.* Quantity of fine Copper, 247 tons. 16 cwt. Amount of sale, £15,988 2s. 6d.—Average standard, £99 19s.

THE STAR,—March 6.

If the intelligence from Spain contained in the *Etoile* of Saturday be true, it is probable that the French troops in that country may, at no very distant period, be more actively employed than they are at present. It appears that an extraordinary courier had brought news to Madrid, that on the 19th ult. Colonel Bazan formerly Political Chief of Valencia, and an Officer of great merit, had landed at Guardama 7 leagues from Alicant, at the head of about 100 men, and that after having pillaged the town and church, he had thrown himself into the mountains. The Royalist Volunteers, we are told, had cut off his retreat to the sea, and parties of infantry and cavalry had been sent in his pursuit, together with a squadron of the Royal Guard. All this, however, only serves to show the importance which the Government attached to the event, and the alarm which it had excited.

A report was circulated in Madrid that General Mina had quitted London and embarked at Plymouth for the Peninsula, on the coast of which he was to fall in with two vessels sent by Bolivar. This rumour having been circulated with immense rapidity throughout the South, had produced so much exultation amongst the Liberals that the Royalists had in several places risen against them, and sanguinary affrays had been the result.

MEETING AT EDINBURCH.

Saturday, a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, called by the Lord Provost, was held in the Waterloo Tavern, to take into consideration the measures now in progress regarding the banking establishment.

About two o'clock the Lord Provost entered the large room, accompanied by Lord Rollo, Sir James Fergusson, Sir W. Arbuthnot, Sir Robert Dundas, Admiral Sir Philip Durham, Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Colin Mackenzie, Mr. Gibson Craig, Mr. Waugh, &c. &c. Shortly after his Lordship took the Chair, supported on his right by Lord Rollo, and on the left by Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Bart.

The Lord Provost stated the object of the meeting, and after several Gentlemen present

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had expressed their opinions, a series of resolutions were passed expressive of the alarm felt by the meeting at the intention of Government to propose any alteration in the banking system of Scotland, which had proved so beneficial to that country. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, founded on these resolutions, were also agreed to. One of the Gentlemen who addressed the meeting, Mr. Foreman, spoke in laudatory terms of two letters on the subject of the currency, ascribed to Sir Walter Scott, which appeared in the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*. He said he considered these letters as the fiery cross of that great man, flying over the country, through its most distant mountains and glens, to rouse the spirit of the people in this great national cause.

[This excited loud, long and reiterated cheers from all quarters, during which Sir Walter Scott, who sat in a corner of the room, preserved an imperturbable gravity.]

The Duke of WELLINGTON, during his visit to St. Petersburgh, will reside in the *Taurida* Palace, a very *appropriate* place for the representative of *John Bull*.

The Duke of PORTLAND has set to work upon his estates in the neighbourhood of Mansfield, a great number of the unfortunate unemployed stockingers and others of Mansfield-Woodhouse and Sutton-in-Ashfield. His Lordship has also had oxen slaughtered and sold below the market prices, to those poor suffering fellowcreatures; and in addition to this, the overseers of Sutton have received a letter from Mr. NEALE, his Lordship's landagent, requesting them to give him a meeting, to consider whether the parish would be further benefitted by employing the poor in this way for a few weeks, during the great distress which at present unhappily prevails.---*Doncaster Gazette.*

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 4.

The AURORA frigate, Captain JOHN MAXWELL, on her return from Lisbon, will proceed to the Jamaica station, to relieve the HUSSAR. A tank vessel, now fitting in this Dock-yard, will proceed under her care, for the service of Kingston Harbour.

Sir T. STAINES, Bart, K. C. B. is to hoist his broad-pendant, in the FORTE frigate, at Plymouth, and proceed to Gibraltar, to take the command. The probability of the coast of Spain becoming increasingly menaced by the Independent South American Naval forces, has probably induced the appointment of this excellent Officer to the present command, for the protection of the British mercantile interests either against the capricious conduct of Spain, or the improper encroachments of her enemies.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 21.

Berlin, which had the good fortune to see within its walls the greatest English General of the last century, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH has had now the satisfaction of welcoming the greatest English General of our times the Duke of WELLINGTON. Unfortunately he has already left us, and set out for St. Petersburgh. Our Papers contain many details of his proceedings while here.—After paying his respects to the Royal Family, he visited the widow of his old friend, Prince BLUCHER, accompanied by Lord CLANWILLIAM and General MUFFLING, he went to the Atelier of Professor Rauch where the bronze statue of Prince BLUCHER was, for the first time exposed to view, so that the Duke was the first person who saw it, and gave the artist a commission to execute for him the busts of BLUCHER and the Emperor ALEXANDER, for his drawing-room in London. In the evening the Duke was at the Subscription Ball at the Opera House; and as the Polonaises were all over when he entered, the KING ordered the Polonaises to be recommenced, and His Grace had the honour to dance first with her Royal Highness the CROWN PRINCESS, then with the Heriditary Grand Duchess of MECKLENBURG, and then with the Princess WILLIAM. He conversed a great deal with his ancient companions in arms; and it fortunately happened that Count GUEISENARE; General MUFFLING, who was with the Duke in the battle of Waterloo, Major Generals PEUEL and NOSTITY, and several other Officers personally known to the Duke, were present.---His Grace seeing Professor RAUCH at the ball, gave him a further commission for a marble bust of his MAJESTY.

THE SCOTSMAN, MARCH 8.

TO SIR MALACHI MALAGROWTHER.

Haud tanto cessabo cardine rerum.

FRIEND MALACHI,

COMING to town a few days ago, to settle some law matters which have been just on the point of being settled for the last five years, I was told by my solicitor, Mr. Greenhorn, that the city was in a state of strong commotion, in consequence of an expected irruption of gold coin, which threatened universal ruin to the country. I was a little surprised to hear that ruin was coming in such a shape, and knowing something of the nature of my countrymen, I was [illegible] to account for this newborn [illegible] precious metals. The sobering effect of fifty winters, however, has brought me something nearer than I once was to the philosophic temperament of *nil admirari*. The coolest people have their crotchets, and these are never so impregnable to argument as when they are seated entirely in the understanding, and not in the blood. Roses do really grow in Lapland; the miser's flinty breast thaws at a rare time to a deed of charity; and I may possibly live to see (I should enjoy the spectacle extremely) the *blue blanket* unfurled, and our fat burgesses, equipped with sword and targe, once more waddling to the border, to repel, not English foragers, but English gold---and, gracious Heaven! who will beat their head, but my old trusty friend MALACHI MALAGROWTHER!

Friend MALACHI, what has unsettled your ancient principles, and driven you into a false position, where every word you utter libels your past life and conversation? How many grievances have visited your native country and city during the last thirty years, while you have been silent. And when a *bellum pannosum* or ignoble "rag war" was to be waged, could no other leader be found but you—the type of chivalry, and mirror of loyalty, the rose and expectancy of antijacobinism? Your bravery I do not doubt; but the better part of valour is discretion. For twenty long years you have preached a modern version of Sir Robert Filmer's doctrine of passive obedience; and all at once I find you adopting the inflammatory language of a radical. The burden of your song is, that the proposed measures must be resisted—by constitutional means if possible—but at all events they must be resisted. You have lived in the company of Paulus Pleydell, Counsellor Crossmaloof, and other great lawyers, and doubtless know the boundary where free discussion passes into sedition better than I do; but I can well remember that some unlucky radicals who sported this sort of logic five years ago, were sent rather unceremoniously to study the constitution in another hemisphere. Still it is true that Castlereagh and the reign of terror are gone, and you have fifty years of loyalty *a tergo* to vouch for your fair intentions, and what was offence in the mouths of poor weavers, the countenance of bankers and antijacobins, like richest alchymy, may turn to virtue.

Good Sir MALACHI, many speculations are afloat as to the circumstances which have made you malcontent, and the knight errant of paper money. I respect the laws of fair controversy, however, and far be it from me to repeat any discourteous rumour, or raise a doubt as to the purity of your motives. You have kept a nest of hornets about you, who have flourished under your countenance and protection, while they were invading the peace of families, and trading in calumny. You know it is their practice to take aim at an opponent's feelings instead of his arguments---to tell that he is pimpled or blear-eyed, in poverty, or an unbeliever---to drag his infirmities to light, make game of his misfortunes, and if they can, to unmuzzle some vulgar prejudice against him. From me you have nothing like this to dread; but think with what sort of weapons you might be assailed by an adversary, of the same description with those who have grown up under your own protection.

Son of Sir MUNGO, I remember that in one of your witty papers sent forth in the hey-day of radicalism, you gave the weavers one piece of sage counsel---to leave the affairs of the state to those who understood them. *Ne sutor* is a sound maxim, and of more general application than many imagine. To tell, for instance, whether the currency of a country is right or wrong, one should, in my humble opinion, understand the theory of money; and this sort of knowledge, I imagine, is not to be obtained without reading and digesting what has been written on the subject by all the leading authorities from Smith down to Ricardo. My notion is, that to write poetry and tales is but a left-handed preparative for discussing questions of this kind, and that the studious weaver may know as much of state affairs, as the poet does of the principles of a gold or paper currency. I mentioned this the other day to your cousin Gaspar Malagrowther. "Sir (said he) a genius like MALACHI finds a short road to all kinds of knowledge." "Very true (I rejoined), I had forgot that. I have no doubt that Archimedes could have written the Iliad had he taken a fancy to try---it would have been easy too for Shakspeare to hit off the Binomial Theorem any afternoon—and Milton, had he only turned his mind to it, would certainly have invented the steam-engine two centuries ago. All things in short are easy to a man of genius!" Friend MALACHI, you may dress up common notions in an amusing garb, and help to swell a cry, which, without your help, would be a great deal louder than is reasonable; but though I like a joke myself, I must admit that strokes of wit and humour are but a bad foundation for acts of Parliament, and if Ministers are to legislate on the subject, I hope they will take council of less sportive but better informed advisers.

In another letter, MALACHI, I shall touch on your doctrines as to banking. At present I mean to conclude by noticing your catalogue of Scotland's wrongs. I have grumbled a good deal myself, and was greatly delighted when I found you in the list of grievance-mongers. But there is no joy unmixed; and I was not a little mortified to discover that the extinction of your grievances would only add to mine, and that the cure of the evils which stir my bile, would redouble your complaints. Scotland, you think, has been injured and contumeliously treated; but—Spirits of BRUCE and WALLACE!—what are her wrongs? Hear them, my indignant countrymen, and let your blood rise! England, treacherous England, has reformed your Courts of Law, lopped off supernumeraries from your Revenue Boards, taken away the flag officer at Leith, reduced the military staff, and diminished the army to such a trifle, that there is hardly a decent pretext for having a general officer in the country!! Ah! Sir MALACHI, here I descry the cloven foot. It needs but half an eye to see, that the master grievance in your judgment is the reduction of the number of sinecures, for what else were our junior commissioners of customs and excise, our flag and staff officers? My complaint is, not that a few sinecures are lopped off, but that so many are suffered to remain. The English Parliament has indeed new-modelled our courts of law; and the suitors, who have the best title to speak, thank them for it. Our army is no doubt small; and every rational man considers the fact as a compliment to the orderly habits of the people. I venerate the Union as a convenant to sanctify and perpetuate every ancient abuse, but as a compact that enabled us to participate in a more liberal constitution than our own, and gave us some chance of effecting those very reforms which you strangely place among the grievances of the country. You talk of wrongs, and you say not one word of the ficticious votes in our counties, our close burgh system, so fruitful in jobs, defects which still exist in our Courts of Law, the many vicious institutions yet remaining, which the intellect of the country has outgrown, and which are kept up for the private gain of individuals, and to the injury of the public interest. England is not the author of these evils, but without her toleration they could not continue. You are silent as to these, and yet you would have our countrymen snatch up the claymore, and demand back some dirty sinecures, whose only merit was that of keeping a few families in a state of servile dependence on the ministry!

Friend MALACHI, I have more respect for you than may seem to comfort with the tone of this epistle. But my dislike to your conduct is the stronger, because I know your power over the spirits of men, and I think your efforts bottomed on a mischievous principle. A cry has been raised in this very city, and by persons who are supposed to enjoy some share of your confidence, against what is called the liberal system of ministers---for which, it is declared, they ought to forfeit the confidence of their party. Now, pardon me if I say, that your zeal in the matter of the Banks seems so disproportioned to the occasion, that you may be very reasonably suspected of favouring the design of driving out the liberal part of the ministry, who have done such incalculable good to the country. That you should have such a purpose, and act upon it, is no heavy offence; but I should be sorry to see my countrymen join in a clamour, the true object of which may be to expel from the Cabinet, men whom they have so many reasons to thank as benefactors.---By all means let those who are so inclined petition for the preservation of the banking system; but let them beware of joining in the multifarious complaints of my friend MALACHI.

TERENCE MACROSTY.

USEFUL ARTS—GLASS.

On Monday week a very interesting paper on a subject connected with the useful arts, was read by Mr. Bald, civil engineer, at a meeting of the Royal Society. In this paper Mr. Bald announced the discovery of what has hitherto been a desideratum in Scotland, a species of sand adapted to the manufacture of flint glass. It may surprise some of our readers to learn, that though crystal is manufactured in Scotland to a considersble extent, the material from which it is made is not found in the country, but is brought from Norfolk in England; and though that material is merely sand of the common brown appearance, it costs, including the freight, no less than 24s. a-ton. Originally the manufacturers used flints, brought chiefly from the Thames, and afterwards calcined (that is heated red hot) and ground to powder. Hence the name of *flint glass*. The Norfolk sand has nearly superseded the flints, because, though less pure, it saves the expence of grinding. It needs a process of purification to separate the foreign matters, and this is accomplished by washing and calcining it. Even after being thus purified it is apt to give the crystal a bluish or purple tint, to destroy which the manufacturer finds it necessary to use a certain portion of arsenic or manganese. Attempts have been made to find a substitute for this material, and trials have been made with sand from Tranent, from Shotts, Mid Calder, and Pitenweem, but always without success. The most promising of these sands still contained some mixture of ferugenous or other foreign matter, which gave a greenish tint to the glass, unless corrected by neutralising substances, and these in their turn communicated a tint of a different kind. The result has been that the Norfolk sand, though not perfectly pure, and very expensive here, has come more and more into favour with the glassmakers, and supplanted every other substance.

Among the lower strata of the coal field at Alloa, there is a whitish sandstone which has been long worked for building. Mr. Bald, who has an active and inquisitive mind, was struck by the apparent homogeneousness of its composition, the pure silicious appearance of the particles, and [illegible] tible quantity of agg[illegible] ter. He tried it in th[illegible] fused bottle glass, and [illegible] refractory. This induc[illegible] mend it as a material for [illegible] its durability in this capa[illegible] him in the opinion that it wa[illegible] cious sand, he suggested to Mr. [illegible] manager of the Alloa glass w[illegible] would be found a perfect substi[illegible] Lynn sand. The Excise laws, howev[illegible] like a decree against improvement; and [illegible] not till Mr. Bald had examined the co[illegible] tion of the rock by some experiments of [illegible] own, and ascertained that it contained no appreciable portion of those substances which are dreaded for their injurious effects on the colour of glass, that the manager would suffer it to go into his pots. An experiment was at length made on the 8th February, and though it was made on a small scale, which is known to be disadvantageous, the result proved to be highly satisfactory. A proof bottle was taken from a small pot of the Alloa sand, and another from a pot of the Lynn sand of the usual size. The two being cooled and broken, the bottle from the Alloa sand was found to be perfectly free to colour, and decidedly superior to the other, which had a bluish tinge. Glass vessels as specimens, and parcels of the two kinds of sand, in their natural state and after purification, were laid before the Society by Mr. Bald. The Alloa company, we understand, intend immediately to commence using this sand instead of that from Lynn, and the Leith people, we hear, have also been talking steps with the view of availing themselves of the discovery.

The sand is found in the most suitable state that could be desired. It forms a thick stratum of rock: this preserves it from accidental mixture with loose soil or other extraneous matters in the process of excavation. At the same time it is so soft, that it can be raised at less than 1s. per ton, and so slightly aggregated that when newly taken from the quarry it may be beaten down with a wooden mallet. It is much whiter than the Lynn sand, the one being of the colour of brown and the other of grey paper. It absorbs water readily, and so open that a pretty thick piece can be blown through. When examined microscopically it presents the appearance of a porous friable mass of spheroidal particles of transparent quartz. To its useful quantities is added the advantage of a favourable local situation. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Alloa glass works, and within a gunshot of the sea, by which, and by the Canal, it can be conveyed at little expense to the Leith Works on the east, and those of Glasgow and Dunbarton on the west. The first of these works may probably now be supplied with sand at one twenty-fourth, and the latter or one-sixth part of the price hitherto paid. This must give a material advantage to the Scottish manufacturer. Mr. Bald, who is both a practical and a scientific mineralogist, has no doubt that the same rock may be found in other districts of the country. In closing our notice, we think it due to this gentleman to add, that satisfied with the advantage conferred on the manufactures of his native country, he has made no effort to secure any pecuniary benefit to himself from a discovery which will save a large sum annually to the Scottish glassmakers, and ultimately to the public.

DRURY-LANE.---Miss Foote was greeted with tumults of acclamation last evening at this Theatre. The character of *Letitia Hardy* is calculated, beyond all others, to draw forth all the best and finest powers of acting in genteel comedy. The assumed forwardness and rusticity under which she conceals the native good sense of her mind and the polished refinement of her manners, was displayed by this favourite actress with the happiest imitation of nature. The archness of her manner, and the graceful *nai ete*—tender at the same time and full of endearment---which marks the whole of her deportment to *Doricourt*, was irresistible. All the transitions of feeling incident to the character of *Letitia Hardy* were portrayed with a flexibility and truth of expression that was quite perfect. The excellence of her performance was amply testified by the rapturous plaudits of a house crowded to suffocation.

At the sale of Mr. Haynes's effects, the much talked of dressing-case was knocked down by Mr. Phillips to Mr. Owen, of the East India House, for 720 guineas.

THE BRITISH PRESS.—MARCH 10.

A Flanders Mail has been received, which contains speculations about the Congress at St. Petersburgh, and reports of disturbances in that capital. An account is also given in our extracts from these Papers of a repulse which the Grecian fleet is said to have sustained at Missolonghi; but this is completely at variance with the correspondence from Zante, given in the *Observer*, of Trieste, which states that the Greeks, on the contrary, had gained a signal victory. The Jewish house of Loco, at Bromburg, has failed for 2,000,000 dollars. Its failure is ascribed to over-speculation in wool, grain, and agricultural produce.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 5.

A Russian cabinet messenger passed through this city yesterday on his way from St. Petersburgh to London.

Mercantile letters received yesterday by several houses here, have caused many strange

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…ve to events said …etersburgh. Pru… …us till the news is …

…March 6.

…Russian Ambassador to …, arrived in this city yes… …e set out immediately after… …etersburgh.

…d, in the Russian service, passed …last night, going from London to …gh, with despatches for his Govern…

…letter from Carlsruhe contains the follow… passages;---"We are now certainly in… formed that the new Alliance which the Con… gressat St. Petersburgh is endeavouring to found on the ruins of that which has ceased with the death of the Emperor Alexander will bear another name, in order not to publish the dissolution of the former. This Second Alliance will be founded on a Secret Treaty, which will stipulate the proscription of all the principles of the invisible societies, and of the theories professed by the partisans of the licentiousness of the Press.

Brussels, March 5.

The reports of serious troubles at St. Petersburgh, in consequence of which the Emperor was said to have left the capital, to say nothing of the improbability of the circumstances mentioned, are completely refuted by the accounts of the 28th, which make no mention of any thing of the kind.

The friends of order and decorum observe with pleasure that some caricatures directed against the Ministers of the Catholic religion have disappeared from the shops of the printsellers, who doubtless hoped for a sale which no productions will ever obtain among us that tend to insult any form of religious worship protected by the Constitution. [The Police seized the caricatures, according to the *Oracle*.]

The number of men who have volunte… for Batavia, in the southern provinces of the kingdom, is between 2 and 3,000.

Orders have been given to the Captains of the Netherland ships, that when they are in or near the Downs they must be very cautious, and not confide the management of their vessels to persons who pretend to be pilots and are not so. The King's pilots are always the best.

Ghent, March 6.

We learn that the Directors of the Works for Conducting the Canal of Terveuren to Ghent, are already taking measures to get possession of the land necessary for this operation. The works will be prosecuted with greater activity at the end of the month, and it is hoped that by the end of this year the canal will be finished between Sas de Gand and this city.

The Jewish house of Loco, at Bromburg, has just declared itself insolvent for the sum of two millions of dollars. Its failure is ascribed to unsuccessful speculations in wool, grain, and other agricultural produce.

Trieste, Feb. 23.

The *Observer* of Trieste say that news had been brought by a ship in six days from Calamo, that on the 12th inst. a Greek division, attempting to throw supples into Missolonghi, was repulsed after an obstinate engagement by the Ottoman squadron, and retreated in the night without being able to relieve Missolonghi, which was supposed not to have provisions for more than twenty days.

On the other hand, letters from Zante of the 2d February give a very different account of the affair, alleging that the Greeks, at first pretending to fly, were pursued by the Turks but the former soon formed in order of battle, burnt a Turkish frigate, took a Turkish fire-ship, and burnt and plundered a brig which run aground, after which the Turks retreated to Patras, and the Greeks, resuming their station off Missolonghi, succeeded in throwing supplies into it.

This news is confirmed by letters from Corfu, which come down to the 11th.

LONDON,---Monday, March 13.

The report of the success of the Greeks in a naval engagement off Missolonghi, to which we have already alluded, has received farther corroboration through the French and German papers.

Instead of withdrawing the Turkish troops from Moldavia and Wallachia, the Divan, according to the latest accounts from Constantinople, have ordered reinforcements of troops to march to those principalities.

With respect to the approaching dissolution of Parliament, the present intention of Ministers is understood to be that the proclamation for that purpose shall be issued in the beginning of June.

The German Gazettes continue to give details of the conspiracy alledged to have been discovered on the death of the Emperor Alexander. It is now pretended that this conspiracy existed so long back as before the peace of Tilsit, and that traces of it were found in papers contained in one of the Russian baggage waggons captured by the French.

The health of His Majesty, who still resides at Windsor, continues to improve.

The Paris papers, arrived this morning, are completely destitute of interest.

LONDON,---Tuesday, March 14.

The long expected budget was opened last night in the House of Commons, when a luminous, and, considered generally, a most satisfactory exposition of the financial situation of the country, was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Objections to several details were started by Mr. Hume and Mr. Maberly: but with this exception, the statement of the Right Honourable Gentleman was not only approved, but eulogized by all sides of the House. Mr. Robinson made some pointed allusions to the pamphlet written by Sir Walter Scott, under the signature of Malachi Malagrowther. He had himself Scotch blood flowing in his veins, and never could be insensible to the honour and character of that country; but he never before had imagined, that any of the glory of Scotland consisted in the existence of two corrupt and rather fiscal boards which had been abolished in order that the duties might be efficiently performed in London. Were he a native of Scotland, he should be ashamed to admit it to be national insult that the government had less patronage to give, and the aristocracy of his country less profit to receive. Conscious that by his reforms he was diminishing the burthens of the people, he looked without dread to the flashing of the Highland Clay-more now brandishing over his head, though worked from his scabbard by the first magician of the age. The Right Honourable Gentleman estimated the Revenue for 1826 at £57,043.000 and the expenditure at £56,328,421, leaving a surplus of £714,579. He proposes to re-pay the Bank, part of its advances on Exchequer Bills to the amount of 8 or 9 millions. With regard to the reduction of taxation, that extends only to one shilling per pound on tobacco, for which the public are indebted to an accident. In consolidating the duties of last year, a mistake in the act relative to tobacco, by which only 3 shillings could be collected last year, instead of 4. This mistake has caused no defalcation in the revenue, and the low duty is to be continued.

No news of importance, either foreign or domestic, is in circulation to-day.

LONDON,---Wednesday, March 15.

The Promissory Note Bill, for such is the name given to the measure which is in due time to aid us of Bank Notes under the value of £5, was last night read a second time in the House of Lords. Nothing new was said upon the subject in the course of a long debate, and, indeed, nothing could be expected after the discussion which the measure has already undergone both in and out of Parliament.

There was, however, no want of opposition, though it came from a few: from Lords Lauderdale and Carnarvon almost exclusively; but this small phalanx seemed desirous of making up by wordy zeal for the deficiency of numbers. In the course of the debate Lord Liverpool gave notice that he would on Friday next move the appointment of a Committee to consider of the extension of the same measure to Ireland and Scotland. A motion to the like effect is to be made in the House of Commons on Thursday.

The progress of commercial distress is not yet arrested on the Continent. Letters from Berlin mention the failure of several considerable houses in different parts of Germany.

The great falls which have lately taken place in the price of teas at the East India House Sales, it is remarkable, have not as yet produced any proportionate reduction to the public at any of the retail houses.

LONDON,—Thursday, March 16.

The views of the new Russian Government with respect to Greece, still remain a subject of much uncertainty. No act has yet been done which can be regarded as manifesting the real intentions of the Cabinet. The report of the passage of the Pruth by a Russian Corps turns out to be a mistake. Some Cossack, it seems, unauthorized by any superior authority, had made a marauding excursion across that river in retaliation of an alledged aggression on the part of the Turks. There is no reason to doubt the declaration of the Emperor Nicolas, that he is resolved to adhere to the political system of his brother Alexander; only he should have added to his declaration a few but important words---"if I can." The Russian army and the Russian people are so strongly predisposed to a war with Turkey, that it is not to be expected the Government can much longer avoid an open rupture.

The Clerical party in Spain now occasions as much uneasiness to Ferdinand as the Constitutionalists ever did. According to letters from Madrid, the noted Curate Merino has circulated proclamations openly declaring that the King, on account of his mal-administration, ought to be deposed, and his brother Carlos crowned in his stead.

The despatches for Bengal and China by the *Lady Melville*, Captain Richard Clifford, were yesterday made up at the India House.

Madame La Perouse, the widow of the celebrated Naturalist of that name, died at Toulouse on the 5th instant, aged 80.

The Foreign papers arrived to-day contain no news of any importance whatever.

POETICAL SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

No. V.—*Nervo-mania.*

Bellmour. Oh, for God's sake, madam, lead me where I may lie down quickly, for I'm afraid I shall have a fit!

Lætitia. Bless me! What fit?

Bellmour. Oh! a nervous fit—I feel the symptoms.

Congreve's *Old Bachelor.*

Small-pox, scarlet-fever, consumption,
Have each pass'd their public degrees;
But now, with unwonted presumption,
Comes forth a more daring disease:
Is a lady's health shatter'd by raking?
A fain's with his rigid reserves?
Their friends, fact for fiction forsaking,
Cry out, "They've got delicate nerves!"

Mr. Jacobs, the Bermondsey tailor,
Has laid by his goose on the shelf,
And gone, like a goose or a sailor,
To squander at Margate his pelf.
Mrs. Gibbs, a round-shoulder'd old woman,
Whose back is a cluster of curves,
Has coach'd it to Cheltenham; for no man
Can cure her, she cries, of the nerves.

Mr. Hobson has cut all his cheeses,
His lady has cut her Bohea,
And when with the asthma she wh…
She swears 'tis the innocent t…
Old Grump, the rich facto…
From sugar to sentim… Brighton,
Convinced that the sh… nerves,
His dreadfully de… has a spite on
T'other day I… walk'd into my kitchen,
Where … fix'd in a chair at his ease,
Wi… footman, his fancy bewitching
…th "Buchan on Nervous Disease:"
…oused him, and cried out, "How now, sir?
Go, buy me an ounce of preserves"—
He replied, "I can't, seeing as how, sir,
I've got such susceptible nerves."

My cook has just given me warning,
Because, she declares with a whine,
I wake her at eight in the morning,
And slumber myself until nine.
E'en Martha, my scullion, too, cures her
With visage like verjuice, observes,
She must quit me---for why? she grows
worser
Than ever with delicate nerves.

'Tis thus that we fool one another,
While Time fools us all in return;
We're infants, and Fashion's our mother,
Our queen from the womb to the urn.—
T' other day 'twas a popular frolic
To die of West-Indian conserves;*
Then we fancied bile, liver, and colic;
And now the task runs upon nerves.

Has a lady in company sung ill;
A dandy got corns on his toes?
A spinster jump'd into a dunghill,
From two pair of stairs, on her nose?†
Has some wag the sage public enlighten'd
With the tinsel of verbiage that serves
For the pure ore of wit? Don't be frighten'd—
'Tis only a touch of the nerves.

Conceive an old Indian of fifty,
In bulk not unlike the prize-ox,
Broad-shouldr'd, thick-headed, and thrifty,
And tough as the Cardigan rock;
Conceive *him* a martyr to bile, sir
(That child of Calcutta conserves,)
Tucking on like a tiger while, sir,
He raves of his delicate nerves.

This frenzy has touch'd our Hussars,‡ sir,
They're nervous in all that they do;
And, what is worse, even our tars, sir,
Are waxing susceptible too.
John Bull has become a John Donkey,
And, spite of his usual reserves,
Sits chattering at home like a monkey—
So much for the triumph of nerves!!

O ye doctors, destruction whose trade is!
Ye Cæsars in all but your fees!
Who coffin whole legions of ladies,
And men, too, whenever you please—
Revive the good times of the liver,
Give dropsy the turn it deserves,
Or bring in some new-fashion'd shiver—
But, d—— all susceptible nerves!

Anecdote.—Sir Robert Walpole, it is well known, was of a convivial turn, and a great admirer of wit and humour. An innkeeper in the neighbourhood of Houghton-hall, who was distinguished for his readiness at *repartee*, was patronized by Sir Robert, who frequently ordered a dinner for himself and friends, at the inn, and always invited the landlord to join the company after dinner. On one occasion an old Norfolk Baronet, dull and ignorant, jealous of the favour which the landlord received, remonstrated with Sir Robert for admitting such a companion. Sir Robert excused himself on account of the good character of the man, and one his mind, so superior to his situation; and the landlord modestly observed, that if Sir Robert kindly tolerated his presence, he thought the Baronet had no reason to object. All the answer of the Baronet was, "Poh! your father was a *butcher.*" Well, rejoined the landlord, there is no great difference between your father and mine, for if my father *killed calves*, yours *brought them up.*" This sally highly gratified the company; but the dull old Baronet, insensible of the joke, vehemently exclaimed, "What! do you make my father *a grazier?*" This anecdote used to be related by the celebrated Dr. Moncey, of Chelsea Hospital, who practised as a physician at the time in Norfolk, and who was present on the occasion.

THE WAKE;

OR, TEDDY O'RAFFERTY'S LAST APPEARANCE.

A SCENE IN THE HOLY LAND.

'Twas at Teddy O'Rafferty's *wake*,
Just to comfort *ould* Judy, his wife,
The lads of the *hod* had a *frake*,
And kept the *thing* up to the life.
There was Father O'Donahoo, Mr. Delany,
Pat Murphy the doctor, that rebel O'Shaney,
Young Terence, a *nat* little *knight o' the hod*,
And that *great dust* O'Sullivan just out of *quod*;
Then Florence the piper, no music is riper,
To all the sweet *cratures* with emerald *fatures*,
Who came to *drink health* to the dead.
Not Bryan Baroo had a louder *shaloo*
When he gave up his breath to that *tythe* hunter, death,
Than the *howl* over Teddy's *cowld* head:
'Twas enough to have rais'd up a saint,
All the *darlings* with whisky so faint,
And the lads full of fight, had a glorious night,
When *ould* Teddy was *wak'd* in his shed.

Original.—*C. M. Westmacott.*

The Portrait of Sir William Curtis.—The amplitude and rich tinting of the face, reminds us of the celebrated Jewish Rabbi of Rembrandt. Whatever warmth is wanting in the heart, seem… and jovial pr… transferred to that rubicond Bardolph's *ob… ignis… tus*, or a ball of wild-fire, by a person run… ing up Gad's-hill in the dark. He is painted with a Herschell telescope in his hands, through which he is looking earnestly. At first we thought he had left the substantial studies of gastronomy, to pursue a more aerial science; but, by reference to the catalogue, we are informed that he is on the look out for the Sun of Royalty, which he used to worship, but which no longer shines upon him. A dark and stationary cloud throws its dense shadow between the luminary and that face which used to give it an answering refulgency of look. In the middle ground is a large building, inscribed with gold letters, "The Orphan's Fund," from which some men are seen carrying out hampers of wine and venison to store a yacht with, that floats upon the river in trim and gallant glory. The artist has introduced a very pretty device of a live turtle, with a castle of confectionary on its back, walking up to him for his morning's repast. Some hungry refugees from Greece and Spain, look on with wistful eyes in vain, for they see sticking out of his pocket the preamble of the Alien Bill. He is clad in the tartan and philibeg, as he appeared on the Calton Hill. A famishing ragged boy seems to beseech him to purchase a paper which he holds up before him, on which is painted the parable of Dives and Lazarus. It is said to be from the pencil of a civic artist named Waithman.

Sheridan upon Regularity, with Notes by the Earl of Guildford.—Just about the time that Mr. Sheridan took his house in Saville-row, he happened to meet Lord Guilford in the street, to whom he mentioned his change of residence, and also announced a change in his habits.—"Now, my dear Lord," said Sheridan, "everything is carried on in my house with the greatest regularity—everything, in short, goes like clock-work."—"Ah!" replied Lord Guilford, "Tick, Tick, Tick, I suppose."

THE TENTH HUSSARS.

(*From Woolmer's Exeter Gazette, March 4.*)

There is a standing order in this regiment, in consequence of several accidents having occured through the carelessness or wantonness of the soldiers, that if any man permits his led horse to get loose, he shall be brought to punishment. Harvey, a private, committed this offence, for which the Major directed, through one of the serjeants, that he should undergo four days drill. This order being communicated to Harvey, he with the most insolent tone and gesture, remonstrated against the order, alleging that he was not in fault. This conduct, so detrimental to military discipline and uncalled for, the nature of the punishment induced the Major to increase the drill to six days. The man replied, "I'll be d——d if I go to drill;" upon which the Major then directed that he should walk the barrack with his kit---that is, with all his accoutrements, &c. On the first and second day that Harvey was brought out, he refused to walk, and lay down on the ground. On the third day he threw himself again in the wet, when two non-commissioned officers were directed to take him by the arms and compel him to walk, and this was done as much to prevent his suffering by laying on the cold and wet stones, as to avert the contagion of bad example spreading among the men subject to such kind of punishment. Harvey was still bent on disobedience, and exerted all his strength to resist; a rope was then passed under his arms, round his shoulders, and he was pulled once round the upper part of the yard: he was then conducted to the guard room, where he exclaimed, "D---n the ---; I have not done with him yet---I'll shoot him." Persisting in his disobedience, he was tied up to prevent his propensity of laying down, but would have been instantly relieved upon his consenting to walk. The following day, he did walk, and afterwards sent to the Major, expressing great contrition for his offence, and begging forgiveness, which was instantly granted him, as far as regarded any resentful feeling of the Major, who instantly insisted, for the sake of example, that the six day's drill should be completed. The man was not in the slightest degree injured by the alleged violence of the two non-commissioned officers, and it is untrue that any interference was made in his behalf by any officer; on the contrary, every one who witnessed his conduct expressed their regret at his persevering obstinacy. This is not the first occasion on which he has disobeyed orders, for which about two years since he was tried by a Court Martial, and received 200 lashes; and if the Major had been inclined to push matters to such an extremity in the present instance, his punishment would probably have been much more severe than six days' drill, even with a clog at his heels. The regiment has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march from Exeter, and it is understood they will be succeeded by the 17th Lancers.

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* See Abernethy on the *Nervous System.*

† Vide the account, in the *Morning Herald*, of a thin old lady who performed the above ingenious exploit from fear of starvation.

‡ See some admirable allusions in that best of modern moralists, *Pride shall have a Fall.*